A remark of our esteemed contemporary, the Albany Times, incites to reflection:

"President CLEVELAND has been in office just two years, about two years hence the Democratic party will

That would have been the inevitable sequel to the election in 1884 of a statesman of such general liveliness as the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE. Only after the Democracy had given up experimenting with Mugwump candidates and had nominated a Democrat would success have meant the substantial fact for which Democrats are now hoping. and not the empty ideal with which Mr. CLEVELAND thinks they ought to be satisfied.

Such a result of the election of 1888 seemed to us to be much more probable with BLAINE in the White House than with CLEVELAND: but if notwithstanding CLEVELAND's election, we are really to have a Democratic Administration in 1889, why, so much the better. But no one has greater power to assist in that consummation than President CLEVE-LAND, and after he has conscientiously done all he can to provide for a Democratic successor at the conclusion of his term, the great question will be, Who shall be the can-didate? We have confidence that that question will be satisfactorily solved.

### The Confession.

The two preëminent crimes of the Republican party are the futile effort to steal the Presidency from Andrew Johnson by process of impeaclment prostituted to that end, and the successful effort to steal the Presidency from SAMUEL J. TILDEN by a process based on fraudulent returns and false count-

A participant in the latter crime, GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, a Senator of Massachusetts, has confessed in open Senate the nature of the former crime.

"Mr. Hoan—It is undoubtedly true that during the Ad-"Mr. Hoan—It is undoubtedly true that during the Administration of Ampasw Jounson on account of the strife which grew up between him and the Senate and House of Representatives, in which the dominant majority in Congress supposed the very existence of the republicities! was at stake, the Republican Senators, having a two-thirds majority, undertook to deal with the functions of government to some extent as if they had functions of government to some extent as if they had been a Continental Congress without any executive head

That Senator HOAR'S confession was unconscious of quite all the guilt of usurpation which it freely admits, is explained by the indurated sensibilities that come from persistent and long-continued unscrupulousness: but even as a partial and involuntary confession it is no less interesting. One of these days, possibly, not probably but possibly, Senator HOAR may, like Judge STRONG and Judge Bradley, permit himself to give an intimation of some feeble and repentant sense of that greater crime, the Fraud of 1876-7, which but for the guilty vote of HOAR could never have been consummated. Plainly enough, there are stirrings, but the open, complete confession is yet to come.

The stirrings appear in this, that the new law, for which we are indebted to Senator HOAR and a Republican Senate-indebted to their initiative and their votes, and not to Democratic courage, leadership, or demand In either House-is a law which would have given the TILDEN and HENDRICKS electors

a majority vote in 1876. No Republican has yet been able to devise any scheme for a law as to the Presidential count which could have been made to work out any other possible result than a clear majority for the TILDEN electors and their election of TILDEN and HEN-

A law was desirable in place of the rule repudiated by the Senate. A law has now been passed. In its nature it is an oper mplete admission of the Republican fraud of 1876-7. But confession is good for the soul even of a HOAR, and the Massachusetts Senator ought to bethink him without delay of the shortness of life, and both admit and confess the later as well as the earlier crime.

## A Great Sentimentalist.

The death of HENRY WARD BEECHER brings out in a very striking way an ordinary phe nomenon of American life, that indiscriminate praise of distinguished men which be gins with their death and continues after their death. It is a saying of BACON that "death openeth the gate to good fane." In the United States, at least, the saying is true The tendency to say nothing but good of the dead is carried to excess. No matter what bitter truths are said of an American public man when living, little but praise is said of him when he is dead. This is particularly the case in politics. Not merely is the ordinary public appreciation of dead public men full of indiscriminating eulogy, but usually the biographies of conspicuous American pol Iticians are devoid of just criticism. Everything is subordinated to the desire of project ing upon the public mind a great and fault-

In regard to Mr. BEECHEB's death, it would

seem that an incorrect impression of his character is studiously presented by most of the organs of opinion. Mr. BEECHER was not strong either on the intellectual or the moral side. He had the orator's gift of suddenly identifying himself with popular or unpopular sentiments. The presence of a great audience filled him with all its passion. He became in its presence somethin greater than himself, the eye of all its halfseen intentions, the voice of all its half-spoken feeling, the representative and vehicle of its wishes. He was an orator whose power cannot be judged from any of his written words. The stenographers corrected many slips of syntax, but their best and most laborious efforts give no idea of his speech. He was himself a stenographer of emotion and sentiment, a reporter of feelings deeper than he experienced himself. Yet this is only half the truth. His temperament was at the start sincere, and in his best time he moved others because he was moved himself. Since WENDELL PHILLIPS he was the greatest of the old school orators. That is, he was at once the moulder of his audience and was moulded by it. He was not a thinker. He was not a student. The great movements in science which have altered the face of both the history of the past and the uncertainty of the future to many thoughtful men, did not affect him except in the most superficial manner. He was not orthodox, but he was unorthodox not from thought, but from a certain flippancy, and a volatility of temperament which was not agreeable. He was a voice, and not a brain. It is hardly fanciful to trace in him a certain degeneration or falling off which finally affected most of the men concerned as he was in the anti-slavery movement. When that movement was ended by the war -and in the war it played nearly no part at all—there was nothing for its survivors to do. They had been used to a life of agitation and to the employment of strong language. Some of them took up total abstinence, some greenbackism and the labor

BEECHER fell into the besetting weakness of popular preachers, and illustrated a not un-usual but regrettable type, the Puritan decayed. He was always rather a surface than source of emotion, and the moral ruin of his latter years was perhaps not alien to a certain indolence and weakness of his nature. When the genuine part of his emotion was exhausted, he degenerated into sentimental-ities of whose fatal folly of expression it may be unkind but is not unjust to speak.

One service he gave to his country. His passionate oratory and his interesting per-sonality were of value in keeping the Ex-eter Hall people in line with the Union cause. With the intellectual part of England he

never came into relations.

It would have been better for his fame, in one sense, if he had died earlier. As it is, he will be remembered more for the greatness of his fall than for any height he fell from. Genius associated with frailty is undoubtedly attractive to the mass of men. Frailty is sometimes even more attractive than genius. The confession of Francesca DA RIMINI touches the heart of men and women more than all the great intellect and burning thought of DANYE. But Mr. BEECR-EB made no other confession than that found in his letters.

### Holland's Future.

According to the provisions of the Success sion bill passed on Monday by the Dutch Chamber of Deputies, nothing but the life of a girl less than 7 years of age stands between Holland and inclusion in the federative State which BISMARCE has created. In the contingency contemplated the Batavian lowlands would revert, after an independent existence of about three centuries, to relations analogous to those which they formerly sustained to the holy Roman empire. In security and real dignity Holland would lose nothing by the change, for since the French Revolution she has been indebted for autonomy less to her inherent power than to the jealousies of her great neighbors. Thenceforth she would be guaranteed against foreign encroachments-the German of the Platt-Deutsch districts is a brother, not a foreigner-while she would retain at the same time the large measure of local self-government enjoyed by Bavaria and Saxony. What BISMARCK would gain by the transaction is obvious enough, since the acquisition of Holland's maritime resources and East Indian dependencies would at once transform the German empire into a great naval and colonial power, besides opening the prospect of large ultimate accessions through the Dutch-speaking peoples in South Africa. If Germany is ever to dispute with England the sceptre of the seas, the absorption of the Low Countries is an indispensable prerequisite.
So far as the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg

is concerned-which, it will be remembered, has not a legislative, but only a dynastic connection with Holland—arrangements were made several years ago for its transfer, on the death of King William III., to Duke ADOLPHUS of Nassau, who was after Sadowa dispossessed of his inherited dominions. The ame Prince, as the representative of elder line of Nassau, had put forward a claim also to succession in the Low Countries, which would have been acknowledged valid, had the Salic rule prevailed. But of course there was no bar in Holland to inheritance through females, since it was through a daughter of CHARLES the Bold that the Dutch provinces some four centuries ago passed to the house of Austria. Every one of the possible heirs designated in the present Succession bill is either a female or derives title from a female. Thus, in case of the death of the young Princess WILHELMINA, the first in order of succession will be the King's sister SOPHIE, married to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. It is noteworthy, however, that according to the bill the Grand Duchess cannot transmit to her children her rights over Holland, which pass, on the contrary, to the descendants of the Dutch Princese MARIANNE, daughter of King WIL-LIAM I., and married more than half a century ago to a Prince of Prussia. As the latter's has three boys, it will be seen that the Low Countries are unlikely to escape the house of HOHENZOLLERN. There is no reason to suppose that the precautions taken by the ion bill against the failure of Prussian heirs will be called in play, and we need not, therefore, refer to them in detail.

The hopes founded on these provisions may, no doubt, be dashed if the child Prin-WILHELMINA should grow up and marry a member of some family opposed in interest to the HOHENZOLLERNS. But measures will probably be taken to bring about a union with one of her Prussian kinsmen three of whom are nearly of her own age. Seldom, indeed, in recent times has a royal alliance been fraught with political conse quences so important as those which from a terman point of view might follow the marriage of the little girl, who, if she lives, will reign over four millions of subjects in Europe and thirty millions in the East Indies.

## He Would Turn in his Grave.

The Baltimore and Ohio Bailroad is about to be translated from the condition of a semiprivate corporation of great wealth and conservatism to that of a public commodity with a Wall street constitution and by-laws, The fact is enough to make the late JOHN W. GARRETT turn in his grave.

It is true he was willing to seek an entry into New York, and his son, ROBERT GARnerr, has only carried out his father's plans in so far as he has proceeded in that direction. Nothing, however, could have been more repugnant to the sense of stubborn in-dependence and bull-headed pugnacity in the older GARRETT than the sacrifice of his road's identity which the plans of the present schemers contemplate. And yet there are many reasons why the project should commend itself, indeed, commend itself almost as strongly as did the late WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT'S enterprise when he sold his New York Central tock knowing that it would earn no more

dividends for many a day then to come. The Baltimore and Ohio is a splendid property with unbounded natural resources, but it has a painful and growing competition to ncounter, and some disabilities to overcome. It has not many stockholders, but they are tired, just as Mr. VANDERBILT was. GARRETT family of three persons, the City of Baltimore, the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital endowment, the GREGO family, and one or two minor parties, hold all the stock there is. Among various adventures that they have met with, there has been a scrip dividend instead of one in cash, and, worst of all, they have suffered a reduction of the dividend from ten to eight per cent. For railroads with those elastic constitutions that are imparted by a Wall street climate, these would be trivial incidents as we have just said, they made these Baltimore stockholders tired.

For the purposes of a great trust, the common stock of a railroad is a most unwise and reckless investment. It is subject to too many vicissitudes, and that a man of such movement, some woman suffrage. Mr. sagacity as the late JOHNS HOPKINS should

have left the endowment of his university and hospital in any such shape is inexplicable. We can only suppose that he could not sell his Baltimore and Ohio stock if he had tried, and that he felt reasonably secure in leaving it in a certain degree subject to the discretion of his friend, JOHN W. GARRETT. However, the same difficulty exists to-day, and such a heavy block of stock could only be disposed of to a vigorous syndicate. Therefore we incline to the belief that if Mr. ROBERT GARRETT has arranged to sell the control of his road at a price which will let the HOPKINS trusts escape from it without impairment, then the project certainly commends itself to the warmest approval. It is the best job that Mr. ROBERT GARRETT has ever accom-plished, and beside it his Staten Island scheme and his independent line project fade into insignificance.

But Mr. ALFRED SULLY! Here is the Baltimore and Ohio in its fiftyeighth year, with sixteen hundred and odd miles of road of one kind or another, some fifty millions of funded debt and other obligations, fifteen millions, nominally, of capital stock, and fifty millions of surplus! Issuing two shares for one of its capital stock would increase the latter to about thirty millions par value, and giving it five per cent. dividends, would make it marketable at any price from par to say 125.

But this is saying nothing of the fifty millions of surplus. We see in our mind's eye Mr. ALPRED SULLY approaching that surplus with all the devotional reverence and staid probity of demeanor with which a wolf descends upon a lamb chop.

### Prayers for Alderman Cleary.

The Christian Brothers having hastened to deny a report that they had asked the boys in a parochial school under their charge to pray for the escape of Alderman CLEARY from conviction, the Freeman's Journal declares that it cannot "see the occasion of such eagerness."

It wants to know why it is not "a holy, wholesome thought to pray for an Alderman in distress, if one takes his money for charitable purposes when he is not in distress."
"If politicians have been kind," it asks again, "what have some of us to offer but our prayers?" And, besides, CLEARY's guilt has not yet been proved.

Now, his guilt or innocence can only be found out after a full and fair trial, and for that it would be entirely proper to pray; but to ask Gop to save him from conviction and punishment, is to ask for the Divine interposition in his behalf without regard to his guilt. It is to implore Heaven to interfere with the operation of human justice, and to influence the Court and jury to decide his case without reference to the law and the evidence. It is to ask for him, not a fair trial, but an acquittal whether or no. It is to pray that the jury shall not give their verdict on the evidence, as they are sworn to do, but solely as the suppliants wish.

If such prayers could be availing, and the all-powerful aid of Heaven obtained for the succor of men accused of crime, there would be no use in trying them at all. The human court would be as nothing beside the awful tribunal of the Almighty. The cases coming before it would be decided in advance by an irresistible power and by an omnipotent

Lawgiver and Judge.

No, whatever his charity, and however great his fidelity in other trusts, Mr. CLEARY must bear the consequences of his conduc as a member of the Board of Aldermen; and it would be implety to assume that God could be on his side unless he is innocent.

The free traders are particularly tickled with the prospect of a new Congressional apportionment in Pennsylvania which will make it impossible to elect any Democrat from the city of Philadelphia. This they think will get Mr. RANDALL out of Congress, and then free trade will have its own way. This makes them truly happy.

Turning Mr. RANDALL out will be unfortu

nate for the country, but we make no doubt that it will be a good thing for RANDALL himself. His renown will be increased by his absence, and the hearts of Democrats everywhere will turn more warmly to him. Besides, why should he not move over here to New York? We would elect him to Congress every time, and perhaps we might even put him into some higher place.

There seems to be a great deal of dissatisfaction in Newfoundland at the prospect of having to go into the Cana Dominion, and we suggest that before that final plunge is taken, the people there should rather consider the advantage of becoming one of the United States of North America. It is a bigger confederation than that of Canada, and there is a great deal more fun in belonging to it, not to say anything about more profit.

The liquor dealers should pause and remember that prohibition is but an alternative to high license. Defeating the one will be a potent promoter of the other.

In the examination of Postmaster Howitz of Philadelphia the Civil Service Commissioners are going to apply the absurd idea of excluding the reporters, and furnishing the

press with the testimony afterward. This is worthy of a civil service humbug, and t is nonsense. Let the reporters in, and they will give the desired information to the public as it comes along. It won't cost the Commissioners anything.

A curious fact has been brought to light by the recent conversion into stock companies of the great brewing concerns of Guinness & Co. and ALLSOPP & Co. It is that the brewers and wholesale liquor dealers of Great Britain con-trol nearly all of the few licensed drinking shops in that country, and thus constitute a gigantic monopoly of the drink traffic, resem bling that of petroleum by our Standard Oil Company. It is worth while for the promoters of high license to consider how, if they succeed, they shall guard against a similar mo-nopoly being created here. The fewer the licenses granted the easier it will be to get control of them.

We wonder what array of chevaliers of industry "Sol Swindle" will glorify in his Sunday Talk in next Sunday's World?

## The Penbody Trust th London.

Prom the London Hinstrated News.

The twenty-accound annual report of the trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund shows that the net gain of the year from rents and interest has been £21,056. The sum given and bequeathed by Mr. Peabody was in 1862 £150,050; in 1865, £101,000; in 1888, £100, 000; and in 1873, £150,000—making a total of £500,000, to which has been added money received for rent and in-terest, £410,008—making a total fund on Dec. 31 last of 2010,668. Of the £380,000 borrowed of the Public Works Loan Commissioners and others, mentioned in the last report, the trustees have paid off £88,668, leaving a bal-ance unpaid of £301,333. Within the past year the trustees have expended on land and buildings £5,911, making the total expenditure to the end of the year, £1,216,462 During the year the trustees have opened five block of buildings at Old Pye street, Westminster, containing of buildings at Old Pye street, Westminster, containing 282 rooms. Up to the end of the year the trustees have provided for the artisan and laboring poor of London 11,150 rooms, besides bath rooms, laundries, and wash houses, occupied by 20,228 persons. These rooms comprise 5,014 separate dwellings, say 74 of four rooms, 1,782 of three rooms, 2,350 of two rooms and 888 of one. The average rent of each dwelling was 4s, 1844, per week, and of each room 2s, 1844. The rent in all cases includes the free use of water, laundries, sculleries, and bath rooms.

Rector Ward Nearly Out of Banger, The Rev. Charles W. Ward, who shot his wife and himself in the Episcopal rectory in Englewood two recks ago, is said to be nearly out of danger. THE TROUBLES IN DAKOTA.

seens of the Haif Breed Disturban and the Troops that are Within Call. WASHINGTON, March 9 .- The newly appointed Governor of Dakota, Louis E. Church, finds himself with a threatened outbreak of half breeds and Indians on his hands very soon

after assuming office.

Bolette county, the scene of the trouble, is on the Canada line, just east of the Turtle Mountains and northwest of Devil's Lake. Fortunately it is more accessible than some other northern Dakota counties, like Benville, as a branch of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Mani-toba Raliroad runs from Grand Forks west-ward above Devil's Lake to Desmet, the county just south of Rolette. The general cause of the trouble is well known to be the refusal of the half breeds to pay taxes, and their

county just south of Rolette. The general cause of the trouble is well known to be the refusal of the half breeds to pay taxes, and their forcible recapture of their stock, upon which the Sheriff had levied. The danger is aggravated from the fact that the Indians of Devil's Lake Agency are largely allied with the half breeds, and might join them in an attemnt to resist the law by force. The transportation of troops in that case by way of the Northern Pacific Railrond would not be difficult, but the immediate region of the trouble is probably in no condition for campaigning. Besides the troops in Dakota, those from Montana could easily be moved along the Northern Pacific to the scene of hostilities, if necessary.

The nearest regular forces are Troop I, Seventh Cavalry, at Fort Totten, on the southern shore of Devil's Lake, where also are two companies of the Fifth Infantry, Fand K. Two other troops of the Seventh Cavalry, F and L. and four companies, E. F. G. and K. of the Fifteenth Infantry Col. R. E. A. Crofton, are at Fort Buford. These may be, perhaps, practically further off in point of accessibility than forces much further south on the railroad, where also are four companies, B. C. F. and H. of the Eleventh Infantry, Col. R. I. Dodge. A little more accessible by rail is Fort A Lincoln, opposite Bismarck, where there are but two companies of infantry, Col. the Fifth and G of the Eleventh. At Fort Sully, however, which is near the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and at Fort Bennett, close by, are the remaining four companies of the Eleventh Infantry, A. D. K. and I. At Fort Pembina, which is not far distant from the Manitoba Railroad, and close upon the Canada border are two companies, B and I of Crofton's regiment, the four others not already spoken of boing at Fort Randall, which is also in Dakota. From Montana could be brought by rail parts of the First Cavalry, Col. N. A. M. Dudley, the Third Infantry, Col. J. K. Brooke, the Fifth Infantry, Col. Genge Gibson, and the Twenty-lith infantry, Col. Genge

# speare's Town. From the Illustrated London News.

Mr. George Washington Childs, A. M., of Philadelphia, U. S. A., well known not only for his enterprise as a newspaper proprietor, but for the splendid hospitality which he has so long dispensed to travellers in the States—he was the friend of Dickens and of Thackeray—has made a graceful and generous jubiles with to the town of Stratterdon Aven. Some time gift to the town of Stratford-on-Avon. Some time since Mr. Childs offered, through Dr. Macaulay, the editor of the Leinure Hour, to drinking fountain to Stratford, as the offering of an American citizen to the town of Shakespea in the jubilee year of the good Queen Victoria. The offer was gratefully accepted by the corporation; and a few days since the site for the fountain was fixed upon by a days since the site for the fountain was fixed upon by a committee of taste, including the Mayor, Dr. Macaulay, Mr. Sam Timmins, Mr. Charles Flower, and several members of the Town Council, accompanied by the Borough Surveyor. It was finally decided to erect the fountain in the large open space in Rother street, which is midway between the Great Western Railway station and the central part of the town.

The edifice will be firly feet high; the lower portion of transite and the unexpectage of stone artistically scale.

The edifice will be fifty feet high; the lower portion of granite and the upper part of stone artistically sculptured. A clock with four dials will be conspicuously displayed at the summit, and the intermediate panels will be filled with appropriate Shakespearean inscriptions. The estimated cost of the fountain is a thousand pounds, and it is hoped that the structure will be completed by Jubilee Day, the 20th of next June.

Mem.—Mr. George Washington Childs has already won

golden opinions of the English people by his munificence in piacing in Westminster Abbey a noble window of stain-ed glass in memory of two English poets and worthies, George Herbert and William Cowper.

From the Nemphis Avalanche Col. H. G. Williams of North Carolina is a grandson of Col. Arrington, an old time Democrat, who years before the war, used to represent Ashe county in the upper House of the General Assembly. During oncampaign, over fifty years ago, Arrington and Drake were contesting candidates, and none but freeholders being allowed to vote for State Senators reduced the electors to such a small number that a single vote some times decided the issue. Major Floyd was a strong friend of Col. Arrington, and, while visiting the latter one morning, looked out and saw coming a gentleman of the name of Underwood, whose sympathies were all in favor

'We must win Underwood to our side," said Arringto to Floyd. "When he comes in I will ask you both to take a drink; of course you'll both agree. I'll step out to draw a pitcher of apple brandy. While I'm gone you must insult Underwood. Tell him he's a rascal to drink a gentleman's brandy, and then vote against him. In the midst of the row I'll return. You appeal to me, and I'll take Underwood's part. You leave in high dudgeon.
As you do so swear you are going to vote for Drake, and
I'll see to the remainder of the performance."

It all came off according to programme. Col. Arring-ton, returning to his guests with the apple brandy, found them at the point of coming to blows. He turned on his friend Floyd for having wantonly insuited Mr.

"It doesn't matter," said he, "how my neighbor Un derwood votes. You are clearly in the wrong. I in vited him to drink, sir, and it was none of your business whether he is for me or against me. Leave my house." As Floyd went out he shouted back: "You've lost my vote for good and all, I'll give you to understand, Col

"It doesn't make a d-d b.t o' difference if you have." roared Underwood, turning to Col. Arrington. "Pil le Drake go to the devil this time and vote for you. No man shall lose anything by taking my side in a difficulty and The little by play was a complete success. Col. Arrington made a vote by it and was elected.

# Cousin Ben's Narrow Escape.

The House, with Mr. Burnes of Missouri as head butcher, made away with the Diplomatic and Con-sular bill, and swept away consulates, abelished and demolished salaries as if there were no Democrats in office The funniest thing was the quietus put on Cousin Hen Folsom, who was hardly settled in his consula e at Shef-field, England, before he wrote home to have \$2,000 per annum more added to his salary, as he intended to e teriain and put the establishment on a high social feot-ing. Mr. Burnes has a spite at all Consuls, and having lived in all foreign countries knows, of course, just what a household costs in any part of the globs. He and his fellow disciplinarians neither increased nor reduced the Folsom salary. They had it scratched off the list entire. ly, and but for the Senate Conference Committee insist ing on its being restored to the list, there would be no United States Consulate at Sheffield after the 1st of July

From the Globe-Democra

#### and Consul Folsom but a wanderer in a foreign land. Mrs. Cleveland and the Nun of Kenmare.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in your issue of yesterday the communication of an officiou correspondent who signs himself "Fips," and who take up the cudgel against me for my accurate statement in a former Sus regarding the Nun of Kenmare and her His tory of Ireland. Fips has evidently missed the mark in the selection of his nom de guerre. Flor would be more appropriate than that he has adopted. The delegate's card sent by Mother Mary Francis bore that young lady' full name and address, and my name and residence is i the city directory here, and has been for many years. is well, however, that some one sees the necessity for making an excuse for the want of politeness, to say the least, on the part of the occupants of the Executive Man sion. When we go to court, you know we at least ex pect good manners, which you will admit goes a lon pect good manners, which you will admit goes a long way in making either a man or woman, from the lowest

No Female Suffrage in Maine. AUGUSTA. March 9.—Both branches of the Maine Legislature have failed to give the necessary two-thirds vote on the passage of the amendment to the Con-stitution providing for female suffrage. THE BACON COMMITTEE.

No Movement in the Assembly to Compet the Officials to Talk. Brooklyn politicians say that Chairman Bacon of the Assembly Investigating Commit-tee has run against a snag. When the com-mittee adjourned last Monday he openly expressed his purpose to report to the Assembly the alleged contumacy of the witnesses in refusing to tell what they do with the incomes they personally derive from fee offices, and have them brought to the bar for contempt. He did not do so, and it is now intimated that he consulted with his fellow Repub-lican Assemblymen in the caucus of Monday night, and was told that such an invasion of private rights as was attempted by his committee could not be defended, and was advised to abandon it. The investigation so far has been profitless beyond showing that

was advised to abandon it. The investigation so far has been profitless beyond showing that the fee system gives to the holders of the offices of Kings County very liberal incomes, ranging from \$20,000 to \$50,000. It has also shown that there is a disposition to obscure the amounts received. Thus, while the Register's first statement showed his net revenues to be about \$37,000 a year, it subsequently turned out that there were other legitimate sources of revenue which had not been counted, which would swell the income considerably.

In the Sheriff's office a primitive system of bookkeeping rendered accuracy of statement almost impossible. Thus the revenue of the Sheriff was shown by the amounts of money drawn by him. In one instance he drew \$15,000, which was charged to him, and out of which he paid his attorney his annual salary of \$2,500, and that amount was again charged as a disbursement of the office, and went very properly to the general account of office expenses. But manifestly it was charged out wice. So in other instances, But the queerest development was three separate charges of \$250 each to the editor of a Brooklyn newspaper, which had figured as office expenses to offset the net revenues, and were yet asserted to be private transactions between the Sheriff and the editor in question, as they undoubtedly were. The money should have counted as a part of the net revenue of the office. But hesse irregularities in bookkeeping establish the existence of no wrong doing. The money received in the office belongs to the Sheriff, out of which he is required to pay the running expenses of the office.

The investigation will be resumed to-morrow, when it is understood that the Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Register, and Clerk will be realed, and further efforts made to induce them to tell what they do with their money. That disposed of, the office of the Charity Commissioners will receive attention.

### LEFT ABSOLUTELY DEFENCELESS.

No Money to Pay Even the Watchmen in Forts Without Carrisons.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- Touching the failure of Congress to pass a Fortification Appropriation bill, Gen. Benet, the Chief of Ordnance, to-day said that the result is to leave the fortifications and ordnance works in worse shape than they were after the adjournment last ses-sion. At that time there were a few fag ends of appropriations available, but now the Ordnance Bureau and the Engineer Corps must come to a full stop so far as concerns the con come to a full stop so far as concerns the construction of guns and fortifications. The Engineer Corps, said the General, has about surrendered its military functions and has been
resolved into a body of civilians, devoting all
its time to river and harbor improvements.
Two twelve-inch rifled cannon—cast iron
strongthened with steel—have been lying for
months incomplete in the South Boston shops.
Congress having falled to reappropriate a sufficient sum of money out of the amount already
authorized to be expended to put them in serviceable condition.
There is no expectation among ordeness.

authorized to be expended to put them in serviceable condition.

There is no expectation among ordnance officers that Congress will pass a Fortification Appropriation bill before the closing days of the next session, and during the next fifteen months there will not be funds available to pay even the watchmen at fortifications without garrisons.

### LIVE TOPICS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 9.-Trotter, the new Re corder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, is not quite so much like Gen. Butler's army mule, that had alave, nor have any of his ancestors been in bondage since the days of John Hancock. He is a lineal descendsince the days of John Hancock. He is a lineal descendant of that John Trotter who taught Washington how to
dance the new and fashionable figures at Newport over
a hundred years ago. John Trotter was a white man,
and he had for his pupils not only Washington, but
Counts De Rochambeau, De Lauzun, and the Marquis De
St. Simon. He was a small, gented fellow, lithe and
supple, and noted for his grace as long as his joints held
together. The Recorder is said to preserve the face and
figure of his ancestor. The association John Trotter had
with Washington may account for James M. Trotter's
getting on so well with President Cleveland.

The valiant crusade Commissioner Sparks has made on timber thieves in the West has frightened most of them into hiding. One concern in Colorado, however, seems to be unterrified. The columns of a little news-paper up in the Sneffels range contains the advertise-

thing unique. It runs like this:

We Are No Rasarra.—This is to certify that we are at the old stand, and no son of a gun of a special agent is going to snoop around our ranch. We buy Winchesters for cash, and sell all kinds of lumber on time. Our mill is still running up in the La Sais, and our prices are neither higher nor lower than they were before William Andrew Jackson Sparks and his henchmen underlook to reform everything from hell to breakfast. Come and see us. Our pine is on the Mesa, and our mill is on the make.

Copies of this defiant advertisement have fallen into the hands of some of Commissioner Sparks's specia agents, and the advertisers may prefer before long to stop the mill and take to the Mesa themselves.

An interesting little fliad has run its course and ended well the past week. Last fall a nephew of the Poet Whittier came to Washington to see if he could get his pension arrears. His application had been made for a year or two, but the case in some way hung fire. His coming was the old story so often repeated. He had little money, no one to live with, he was unable to work, and, if he had waited before, he now began to realize the agony of hope deferred as he never had. Although he had but one leg, he marched on that and his crutch at en. Logan's funeral. From the Capitol, out over the nuddy, slushy roads, he trudged along to the old Rock Creek Burying Ground and back again. It was too much for him and he fell sick. For weeks he lay abed nursed by an old army comrade. At length his money was all gone and his friend had none for him. Besides, he had siready borrowed more than he feared he could repay He sought help from a society of women who do all they can to assist needy soldiers. The other day his case was decided, and a warrant for \$1,400 was laid on his pillow. The thought that he could pay his debts and go home f he got well cured him, and now he is able to be outdoors. The Soldiers' Aid Society has received back what was ent him, and \$10 more for some other unfortunate, and the happy pensioner will soon start for his home.

#### Mrs. Cleveland in Black. From the Baltimore American.

Since the death of her grandmother, Mrs. Cleveland has been very quiet. Even the little allowable festivities of Lent have been shut off, and the only pleasure she allows herself is an occasional drive. Be ing a Presbyterian. Mrs. Cleveland does not keep Lent from a strict Church view; but, still, from a social point she does. To-day is usually the day for her to receive the lady friends who call on her, but she denied herseif to all, and, instead, went out for a little drive in the open victoria with a lady friend. Mrs. Cleveland, while she has not gone into deep mourning, is wearing black clothes. Her tall black hat, a to the gentleman's silk beaver, which is so becoming to her, had been denuded of its pretty bright feather, and has not even the black bow for an ornament. Her gloves and dress are black and her pretty red cheeks against this sombre back

## Cleveland Hopes to Merit the Reel.

FRANKPORT, Ky., March 9. - A short time since Capt. R. C. Milam of this city made a very elegant reel, which he sent to Senator Blackburn and Representative Brockenridge, with the request that they present it to the President with the compliments of a Kentucky Republican who loved him for the fish he had caught. To day Capt. Milam received this letter:

"R. C. Milam, Esq.
"My Draw Sur; I have received through Messrs. Hinck-burn and Breckenridge the beautiful reel which you have sent to me, and I beg you to accept my sincere thanks for the same. I think it is the finest piece of work in that him I have ever seen, and the sight and handling of it make me long for the time when I can put it in me. I have no doubt that it will be the means of affording me much pleasure, and I hope that my performances may do your handliwork no discredit. Yours very truly, may do your fandliwork no discredit. Your very truly.

## Secretary Manning's Retirement.

WASHINGTON, March 9.-Although Secretary Manning's resignation does not take effect until April I he virtually severed his connection with the departmen this afternoon. In accordance with his expressed wish, there was no formal leave taking, but the very few off there was no formal leave taking, but the very few offi-cials who knew of his contemplated departure improved the opportunity to call on him and say "Good by "He was presented with a handsome floral design by the messengers attached to his office, who also sent a letter expressing their appreciation of his kind and considerate treatment. Mr. Manning will leave Washington to morrow for a short visit to New York and Albany prior to his de-parture for Europe. He is suffering from a severe coil, but otherwise his heath shows no impairment since his return to duty. Acting Secretary Vairchild is still re-garded as his most likely successor.

Nothing Like It. There is no such other compendium of news or mirror f contemporary history as Tus Wasself Sex. \$1 a year.

THE STRUCTURE BAILBOAD DISASTER.

William Doyle Likely to Die-The Inquest Next Week-Putting Up a Railing. It is quite probable that the list of killed by the Third avenue elevated railroad disaster Tuesday morning will be increased to five within a day or two. William Doyle, the young Western Union Telegraph distributor, still lies at Bellevue Hospital in a very precarious con dition. The surgeon attending him said yes terday that the prognosis of the case was very unfavorable, and, though there was a possibility of his recovery, the chances were the other way. He is still unconscious.

With the exception of Doyle, all the other injured are in a fair way to recover. Richard Shoemaker, the young steam fitter, who, with his brother, was the support of his mother and sisters, is doomed to at least six weeks' confinement with a broken leg. James Lyon, the painter, has a broken knee and wrist, a bad gash over his left eye, and a suffusion of blood around that eye which has closed it. His is hard case, as he has a family, consisting of a wife and five children, who are helpless and destitute in his absence. He says that he has been idle since Christmas from lack of work. but secured a job about a week ago, to which

been idle since Christmas from lack of work, but secured a job about a week ago, to which he was going on that fatal morning. He is now laid up helpless for weeks, and his family is left without any dependence. His wife has been twice to the hospital to see him.

William Kennedy, also an enforced inmate of Bellevue, is comparatively but slightly injured. No bones are broken, but he thinks he is hurt internally. He is not able to leave his bed, and suffers much pain. He has a wife and two little children, who are left without means by his disability, and he is in continual anxiety on their account. Emil Weller is at the New York Hospital; none of his bones are broken, and he may be able to be about in a few days. José Girandier, who was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital with one or two broken ribs and some general bruises, left his bed in the afternoon without the knowledge of the nurses and dressed himself. A little later his wife called with her babe in her arms, and insisted on taking him home with her. He is the last on the list, and the first to leave the hospital.

Coroner Edman has charge of the killed. though he has not yet summened a jury of inquest nor determined when the inquest will be held. He is waiting for the recovery of some of the wounded that they may testify regarding the occurrence. It is probable that the inquest will be held about the middle of next week. The killed, so far, are Patrick Matthews, Judas Sinal, William Bergen, and Patrick McCabe, all of whose bodies have been claimed by relatives and removed for private burial, on permits granted by the Coroner. They were all workingmen, and each left destitute families.

The person whose foolhard attempt to get back upon the moving train caused all the disaster still remains invisible and unknown. Bearch is being made for him.

Hand rails on the outer edge of the track walk are already in place on the Third avenue line from Chatham square to Ninth street, and from Thirty-fourth street, and the uprights are already in place on the Third avenue

### RIOTOUS THEOLOGIANS.

Debates Between Mormons and Gentiles that

BAY PORT, Mich., March 9 .- "Elder" Corish, a Mormon, of Salt Lake, has been laboring in this vicinity for several weeks seeking to gain converts. The Rev. John B. Davis of the Methodist Church challenged Cornish to a de-bate. The first of the contests took place on Saturday night, and was attended by a large crowd. Each speaker took half-hour bouts for wo hours. On Sunday night the crowd opened with considerable boisterousness, and Mr. Davis was driven from the church, escaping by a window. The Mormon Chairman of the meeting pulled off his coat, and, seizing a chair, siashed around wildly, knocking down a half dozen Saints and Gentiles in his efforts to pre-

dozen Saints and Gentiles in his efforts to preserve peace.

The third contest took place yesterday afternoon, and the church was crowded at an early hour. Cornish opened with a flood of personal abuse of his opponent, amid the remonstrances of the men and women present. His language became so brutal and threatening that, fearing a fight, a panic selzed the people and there was a rush for the door. In the mélée several ladies were knocked down and trampled upon. Davis rallied his forces outside the building, but they were frightened and quickly dispersed. Cornish baptized twenty-three converts. The village is in a state of constant dread, fearing that bloodshed will result.

will result.

Salt Lake City, March 9.—The Mormon jurors in Judge Zano's court, after having taken on Monday oaths on the new Edmunds-Tucker bill, on examination yesterday went back to the old principle, and declared the law of God higher than that of man, They believed it right for man to live in polygamy. They were rejected as jurors.

#### Cornell's New Law Faculty. ITHACA, March 9.- The new law faculty of

fornell University were appointed at a meeting of the loard of Trustees to-day, as follows: Dean, Judge louglas Boardman of Ithaca, Senior Professor; Harry Burns Hutchins of the University of Michigan, Profess of Real and Personal Property and of Equity: Charles A. Collins, A. M., of Elmira (his title will be determined A. Collins, A. M., of Elmira this title will be determined later); Moses Coit Tyler, Professor of American Constitution at History and Law Herber Thee, Professor of Linear History and Law Herber Thee, Professor of the Hone Thee Market History and Law Meeting of the Board. The non-resident faculty will consist of the Hone F. M. Finch of the State Court of Appeals, William F. Cogswell of Rochester, Daniel H. Chamberlain of New York, and Theodore Hacon of Rochester. This list will be increased to six or eight by negotiations pending with other representative jurists. These representative lecturers will give from four to six lectures each. The Hon. Andrew D. White was elected trustee in place of the late Erastus Brooks.

## The New Steel Rifle.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- The officers of the rdnance ourps are very much gratified with the per-ormance of the new eight inch steel rifle, now being tested at Sandy Hook. This gun was built by the West Point Foundry of English and domestic steel. Thirty Foint Foundry of English and domestic steel. Thirty test rounds have been fired, and the trials will be continued during the summer. With a shot weighting 280 pounds and a charge of 110 pounds of American brown nowder, the initial velocity of the projectile was 1,875 feet and the energy developed at a distance of 1,050 yards equal to 7,080 foot tons. Gen. Benet says that these results have been carefully compared with the records of trials of the new navy gun, and Krupp, English, and French guns of the same calibre, and established the fact that the army eight-linch steel rifle is fully equal to the naval gun and better than guns of cogresponding calibre made by foreign manufacturers.

## Removals from Office.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President to-day irected the removal of James D. Bowie, Collector of ustoms at Petersburg, Va., and John Meushaw, Super vising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Third district, which includes the Atlantic coast from Cape Charles, Va. to the extreme end of Florida. The latter has twice been suspended from office and then restored to duty because of the failure of the Senate to act on the nomination of his successor. In making these removals the President has taken advantage for the first time of the repeal of the Tenure of Office act.

## He Adulterates Quinine.

ALBANY, March 9,-The State Board of Health day made public the worst deception in quinine pills yet coming under their notice. The pills were manufac yet coming mater their neither the plans were manuscatured by N. Harrowclough, in Bochester. In order that there should be no doubt, four analyses were made, and the result was found to be that in 100 pills which should contain 360 grains of quinine, the smallest amount was found to be 153 grains and the greatest 154 grains. The test for purity revealed an excess of foreign alkadoli. The maker of the pills will be prosecuted without delay.

# Is this the gentle spring

Of which the poets sing. Or is it but the hem of winter's tattered robe? And must we wait a while And for the fresh mosquito's aggravating probe?

We doubt the pleasant days, The sun's entiring rays, Even the blue fly's lond and most familiar buzz, Because we sadly know That these things can't be so,

And times are not a bit like what they used to was Old fellows who look back Along a lengthened track.

May tell us fairy tales of springs they used to know.

Those tales, if they are true,

Help neither the ner you. Who only see our springs of sleet and slush and snow. Therefore we doubt the spring. And fondly do we cling

To worn but warm and heavy winter overcoats,
And some of us declare
That they can hardly dare To trust the starting of the Concy Island boats. Let winter have his reign. With sharp rheumatic pain. And all discomforts that the frozen months may bring ;

But let him go his way When he has had his day And give us once again a good old-fashioned spring. THEY WILL TAKE DIFFERENT COURSES.

The Danntiess will Brave the Ice Fields, While the Coronet will Keep South, The postponement until Saturday of the beginning of the transatiantic duel between the schooner yachts Dauntless and Coronet was mainly due to Mr. Beecher's death. Mr. B. T. Bush, the owner of the Coronet, is a mem-ber of Plymouth Church, and was a warm friend and admirer of the dead preacher. Naturally, he did not want the race started on the day of his pastor's burial. The Coronet, her down-east skipper says, will surely be

ready on Saturday.

The big schooner's expansive squaresail has been altered so as to furl like that of the Dauntless. It is attached to the yard by hoops and is brailed close against and parallel with the foremast. Either side can be furled, leaving one side set. Both yachts will have what Mate Whittier of the Coronet calls "pigeon-wing topsails, a big triangular upper sail set above the squaresail yard. They are used when the

tonsails, a big triangular upper sail set above the squaresail yard. They are used when the yachts are sailing free, and are adjuncts of great value to the immense squaresails. Probably no racing sailing craft ever went out of our harbor with such amplitude of canvas. They are as well prepared, with their numerous bonneted sails, for hurricanes and head gales as they are for a stiff wind astern or only a gentle breeze.

The tug Valiant brought down to Tompkinsville, where the Coronet lay at anchor all day yesterday, her altered foreasil. Capt. Crosby and his crew began bending it about 5% o'clock. Two cloths were taken out of the leech, and about two feet cut from the holst.

The Coronet's navigator, J. B. C. Anderson, has been busy studying the recently published hydrographic chart and the logs of all incoming steamships and sailing craft for the last two weeks. He says he will not attempt to make a short cut by taking a high northerly course, He will keep south of latitude 40°. If either of they arches should get into the ice fleids that are now moving southward, she would, Navigator Anderson thinks, go to the bottom mighty quickly. Capt. Samuels will, it is said, take the risks of a high northerly course, including the possibility of having to turn back because of the heavy ice.

Mr. Caldwell H. Colt's friends think that Mr. Bush did not treat Mr. Colt courteously when he, Mr. Bush, suggested that Mr. Colt could arrange everything hereafter relating to the race with Mr. Bush's sailing master. Capt. Crosby. That Mr. Bush was in earnest about this matter is shown by the letter postponing the start of the race until Saturday, which Capt. Crosby wrote to Mr. Colt on Tuesday evening. Mr. Colt's friends say that it is not customary for sailing masters to make terms with yacht owners. The bluff, democratic skipper of the Coronet thinks he has a right, as the Coronet's commander and a cittzen of this republic, to make terms with anybody who wants to race against his craft.

The Dauntless and the Coronet will take a

NO THANK YOU!

# The Woods Are Full of Such Household

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We beg leave to enclose for your personal examination the Prospectus of the Official Catalogue of the American Exhipition in London, of which we have been appointed pub

history of the United States, considered seristim, and in connection with the same, a description of the prog-ress made in the arts, sciences, and literature. Under the latter heading, it is our purpose to make a rethe latter heading. It is our purpose to make a review of the press, and to give special personal notices of a few of the prominent chiefs who are regarded as representative Americans.

The cost to you will not exceed \$250 per page, the only provision being that you shall turnish the cuts, of which you doubless have a number on hand, Inasmuch as this work will be read by many hundred thousands of people, and will be preserved as a souvenir of the exhibition in London, and as your name is a household word. In the reading community in this country, we respectfully suggest that such a history will be incomplete without your presence.

It may be added that the catalogue will be handsomely illustratical, with a cover designed by Matt Morgan, printed in six colors, and will be in every way worthy of the craft.

the craft.

Hoping to hear from you at any convenient moment, and the earlier the better, we are very truly yours.

GARKET & DINSHORE & CO., Official Publishers.

NEW YORK, March D.

-The usual plan for placing a cutter's nast is .4 of the load water length from the stem. -During a recent shower at Rockport, Ind.,

240 live cattleh, from S to 8 inches long, fell to the ground. They were gathered, and many of them eaten. -Carroll county, Ill., is having a great temperance revival. Over 2,500 have signed the pledge. The banner town is Savanna, where there are over a

—James Taylor, while digging a well on his farm near Excelsior, Wis., found in a bed of gravel twenty feet below the surface a lot of beautiful ame-

thysis and one very large and valuable ruby.

—After a wedded life of forty-one years, Mrs. Mary Schroeder of Bloomington, Ill., has applied for a separation from her husband. Herman Schroeder. Her father was Adjutant on Blucher's staff at Waterloo. -A snake started to cross Main street in

him and swooped down on him. The first peck took out one eye, a few more the other eye, and the blind reptile was left writhing in the sand until a citizen killed him. .The dress coat has to earn its living in Alabama. A Mobile newspaper says that at a recent ball gentleman wore the swallow-tall coat in which he was married fifteen years ago; which seventeen other bride-grooms had worn; and which had done duty at forty-

-Maggie Quinn, a reputable young woman of Pittsburgh, fell on the street in a fit, was carried to the police station, charged with drunkenness, put in a cell with other female prisoners, who, when she became concious, taunted her with being drunk; and the result of all this was that the girl lost her reason.

-A few days ago Mrs. Mary Pitts of Darcy, Ark., was bitten by a mad dog. A madstone was procured and applied to her wounds. It remained upon each some time, and was repeatedly applied. Hope is expressed that a cure has been effected. Mrs. Pitts is the fourth person bitten there recently, all of whom have been treated with a madstone. -A New Orleans parrot was very much

unnoyed by two doves that, as soon as she stepped out of her cage, rushed in and ate up all the food there. One day, after apparent profound thought, the parrot stepped out of the cage, and then turned and with great care shut the door after her. The squark of triumph she then gave showed that she knew that she had done well. -The other day a horse in Irwin county, Oa., was bitten on the nose by a rattlesnake. He was at

pottles of turpentine were heated and the mouths of the pottles placed in succession over the part bitten. It is said that the green poison could be plainly seen as it was being drawn into the bottles. This horse recovered. -On the Mississippi River, between Mem-

phis and Arkansas City, where hundreds of men are working on the levees, murders are becoming very prevalent. The laborers are paid weekly, and it is all that a gang of black river thieves and robbers lay in that a gang of black river interes and recoers lay in wait for men with money and kill them for it. Twenty murders have been committed this winter, a majority of the victims being Italians.

—Dr. Henry M. Scudder, formerly pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, has just resigned his pastorate of Plymouth Church of Chicago,

and intends to go to Japan, where he has a son and daughter. He is to take charge of an institution for the teaching of Biblical knowledge. It is said that the Japancre Government conducts the institution. Dr. Scudder used to be a missionary in Japan. -A young man of Carbonate, Dakota,

thought that he'd be smart, and so began a correspond-ence with a foolish young woman in the East whom he had never seen. She wanted his photograph, and he sent her that of a hotel keeper of the place. She was so pleased with it that she agreed to go to Dakota and mar-ry her correspondent. She started alone, and arrived at Carbonate the other day; but the young man had fied. The paper that reports the occurrence says: "The situa-tion is very embarrassing for the lady. The hotel man would marry her were he not engaged to another girl." -A Boston newspaper tells how thoroughly

he young women of the Hub enjoy the Shelley readings, and appreciate the poetry. "Go thou to Rome," began the reader, "Bon't I wish I could," was the remark of a member. "I think those lines are delightful, don't you?" "He goes right to the heart." After a long ilence in the corner, while the melodious voice of the reader seemed to bring a forgetfulness of all earthly things to the club: "Say," whispered a young lady, "ian't he lovely?" "Who, the reader?" "Ro." "filed-ley?" "Why, no: that young man with the princrose necktie. I'm just longing to know him. He's a daley," -Samuel Pasco of McConnell's, Ga., is one —Sumuel Pasco of McConnell's, Ga., is one of the wealthlest farmers of that section, and keeps much money in his house. The other morning he announced that burglars had entered the house in the night, chloroformed him, and stolen a lot of his money; that when he awoke he counted his money and found it \$6,000 short. Officers were informed, and every effort was made to get some clue to the robbers, but in vain. There were ndications that Mr. Pasco was mistaken about being robbed, and he was asked to count his money again. He did so, and found that none of it was missing. He had undoubtedly dreamed of the burglary and in his excitement erred in his first count.

and in his excitement erred in his first count.